

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
WM. LEE BARBER.
At the Old Stand—No. 123 Thames Street,
(Opposite the Newport Female Seminary.)
TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75,
if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the Low-
est Rates. Deduction made to those who ad-
vertise by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the dis-
cretion of the Proprietor,) until arrearages are paid.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1733.

Volume LXXXIX.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

Number 4,599.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1850.	SUN	SUN	MOON	High
RISES	SETS	RISES	WATER	
15 SATURDAY,	4 29 7 31	morning	11 45	
16 SUNDAY,	4 29 7 31	0 12 51		
17 MONDAY,	4 29 7 31	0 33 1 30		
18 TUESDAY,	4 28 7 32	1 3 2 19		
19 WEDNESDAY,	4 28 7 32	1 33 3 5		
20 THURSDAY,	4 28 7 32	2 4 3 43		
21 FRIDAY,	4 28 7 32	2 35 4 51		

Moon's first qr. 16 d. 5 h. 39 m. evening.

POETRY.

From the New Bedford Mercury.
THE HOMEWARD BOUND.
Hurrah! Hurrah! we're homeward bound,
And our voyage is well nigh done,
And our toils are o'er, and we near the shore
With the prize our hands have won.
From the far North-west, where the grim right whale
Makes his cold and lonely lair,
From tropic climes where the fruitful soil,
Teemeth with dainties rare.
From where Cape Horn points bold and high,
To the far Antarctic Sea;
Where the winter winds blow loud and cold,
And the floating icebergs be;
Through every clime, o'er dangerous seas,
With the speed of a gallant-bound,
Our noble bark hath borne us well;
And now we're homeward bound.
Blow, breezes, blow, fill every sail,
Aster! let the dark seas foam;
For there's many a one waits anxiously
To reach his well loved home.
And there's many a face we long to see,
And voices we wish to hear;
And to catch the beam of many an eye
By memory long held dear.
What though we've tossed on the mighty wave,
And felt the cold winds blow;
And reefed our topsails in the blast,
Mid blinding hail and snow;
The perils are past, and our port is in view,
And our hearts beat high with glee;
Oh! nought can compare with the heartfelt joy
Of the whaler's return from sea!

RECIPTS.

A Fine Stew.
Cut about four pounds of lean from a cold
round of beef, that tastes but little of the
salt. Lay it in a stew-pan, with a quarter
of a peck of tomatoes quartered, and the
same quantity of ocheras sliced; also, two
small onions peeled and sliced, and two
ounces of fresh butter rolled in flour. Add
a tea-spoonful of whole pepper-corn, (no
salt,) and four or five blades of mace.—
Place it over a steady but moderate fire.—
Cover it closely, and let it stew three or
four hours. The vegetables should be en-
tirely dissolved. Serve it up hot.
This is an excellent way of using up the
remains of a cold round of beef at the season
of tomatoes and ocheras, particularly when
the meat has been rather under-boiled the
first day of cooking it.
A few pounds of the lean of a fresh round
of beef, will be still better cooked in this
manner, increasing the quantity of ocheras
and tomatoes, and stewing it six hours.
Cold fillet of veal is very good stewed
with tomatoes, ocheras, and an onion or
two. Also, the thick or upper part of a
cold leg of mutton; or of pork, either fresh
or corned.
VEAL WITH OYSTERS.—Take two fine
cutlets of about a pound each. Divide
them into several pieces, cut thin. Put
them into a frying-pan, with boiling lard,
and let them fry awhile. When the veal
is about half done, add to it a quart of large
fine oysters,—their liquor thickened with a
few grated bread-crumbs, and seasoned
with mace and nutmeg powdered. Con-
tinue the frying till the veal and oysters
are thoroughly done. Send it to table in
a covered dish.

AGRICULTURAL.

Low Headed Fruit Trees.
By having low headed fruit trees, the
sun, which is, perhaps, in our hot and dry
summers, the cause of more disease and
destruction in fruit trees than all other dis-
eases together, is kept from almost literally
scalding the sap, as it does in long, na-
ked trunks and limbs. The limbs and
leaves of a tree should always effectually
shade the trunk and keep it cool. The
leaves, only, should have plenty of sun and
light; they can bear and profit by it. If
trees were suffered to branch out low, say
within one or two feet of the ground, we
should hear very much less of "fire-blight,"
—"frozen sap-blight," black spots, and the
like. The ground is always looser, moister,
and cooler under a low branching tree than
under a high one. Grass and weeds do
not grow a hundredth part so rank and
readily, and mulching becomes unneces-
sary. The wind has not half the power to
shake, and twist, and break the tree, and
shake off the fruit; a matter of no incon-
siderable consequence. The trees will be
much longer lived and more prolific, beauti-
ful and profitable. The trees are more
easily rid of destructive insects, the fruit is
much less damaged by falling, and the
facilities for gathering it are much greater;
there is less danger in climbing, and less
of breaking limbs. The trees require less
pruning and scraping, and washing; and
the roots are protected from the plough,
which is too often made to tear and mutilate
them.

SELECTED TALE.

WHO IS SHE?
BY ELLEN ASHTON.
"MARY MURRAY, you say—and, pray,
who is she?"
These words were addressed by one
young lady to another, in reference to an
acquaintance of whom one of them had just
bowed.
"Who? The daughter of the widow
Murray. A dear, sweet, amiable girl as
ever lived is Mary, too—you ought to know
her."
"I'd rather not," said the first speaker,
with a toss of the head. "The daughter of
the widow Murray, who keeps a petty
thread and needle store! Why, the next
thing will be to associate with one's kitchen
maids."
"But, in this country, Emma, it is merit
that makes the rank," replied the other.—
"Here you know, we have no aristocracy.
Mary Murray is more beautiful, more ac-
complished, and more amiable, too, than
half my school-mates."
"Well, I can tell you one thing, if you
keep up your acquaintance with her, you'll
be cut by all genteel people. Do you think
the Livingstons, Harrisons, and Lawrences
will come to your parties, if they are to
meet shop-girls there?"
"They can do as they please," replied
Kate Villiers, with spirit. "But one thing
is certain, I shall not give up Mary for
them, as I like her for herself and not for
ancestors. Besides, for all I know, she
may be as well-born as they are; I never
thought to inquire."
Just at this instant a handsome young
man, riding a beautiful horse, passed, and
made a bow to the young ladies. The
first speaker was all blushes at this public
notice from one of the richest and most
fashionable men in the city.
"Dear me," she said, "how glad I am
he did not see you speak to that Miss Mur-
ray! He would never have noticed either
of us again."
Kate Villiers curled her pretty lip in scorn,
as she replied,
"Frank Hastings is too sensible to be
affected by such a thing, I fancy. But, if
he is not, he is only the more to be pitied."
And, warming with natural indignation,
she continued, "it vexes me beyond pa-
tience to see people, in this country, talking
of the gentility of their families, when, out
of a hundred, there is scarcely one that is
not descended, and at no great distance,
from some honest mechanic or respectable
farmer. Take our richest families! A
century ago they were poor, while the real
old gentry of that day are generally beg-
gared. Who was Astor? A poor German
lad. Who was Girard? A French cabin
boy. What was Abbot Lawrence once?—
A Yankee wood-chopper. So, too, our
great statesmen, Clay, Webster, and Ben-
ton, all rose from nothing. We ought to
ask, not who a person's ancestors were, but
what they are themselves."
A few days after, as Kate and her ac-
quaintance were walking together, they
met Miss Murray, who, unconscious of of-
fence, stopped to converse with Kate.—
Emma was evidently uneasy, the more so as
her keen eye detected Frank Hastings prom-
enading down the street toward them. Po-
liteness, kept her stationary, for a moment,
but, as he drew nearer, the disgrace of being
seen with the daughter of a "thread and
needle woman," as Emma called Mrs. Mur-
ray, proved too strong for her courtesy,
and she abruptly broke away, and went in-
to a store, pretending a wish to purchase
some ribbon.
Frank Hastings, meantime, came saun-
tering idly down the street, and only per-
ceived Kate when close upon her.
"Good-morning," he said, bowing, his
eye attracted by Miss Murray's pleasing face.
"Will you take pity on an idler, Miss Vil-
liers, and allow me to accompany you in
your walk?"
Kate, who was already engaged, and to
a friend of Frank's, answered frankly, for
she and Hastings were almost as intimate
as brother and sister.
"I shall be pleased, if you will. Only
you must be very agreeable, for my friend
and I are used to having sense talked to us,
and, if you don't acquit yourself creditably,
we shall black-ball you, as you say at the
club, the next time you apply for permis-
sion to walk with us."
Frank, however, needed no incentive to
induce him to talk his best; for the sweet
countenance of Mary, in which every emo-
tion of the heart was reflected, was inspira-
tion enough.
They stopped, at last, at Mrs. Murray's
little store. Frank looked, with some sur-
prise, at the humble appearance of the dwell-
ing; but this did not prevent his bow to
Mary being deeply respectful as he walked
off with her friend.
"And that charming girl," he said, "as-
sists to support her mother, by standing be-
hind the counter. What a noble creature!
Do you know, Kate, I was half in love
with her before, and now I am entirely so?
A wife, such as she would make, is worth
having, because worth a dozen of the fool-
ish votaries of fashion—gilded, conceited
butterflies like your friend Emma. You
must take me to Mrs. Murray's, some even-
ing, and introduce me regularly."
Kate had known Frank too well to sup-
pose he would despise Mary, because her
mother had been reduced to comparative
poverty; but she had not dreamed, for an
instant, of his falling in love with her. But
now, as she hastily thought over the good
qualities of each, she clapped her hands and
cried.
"That will I, for you are just suited for
each other. We will go to-morrow night."
And they did go on the morrow night.—
And again, and again Frank went, and af-
ter the first two interviews, always without
Kate. He was noble-hearted, intellectual,
graceful, and refined; and Mary could not
long resist the devoted suit he paid to her.
Indeed, after some maidenly struggles with
her heart, she yielded herself to loving him
with all the depth of her pure, yet ardent
nature.
Frank was too sensible to regard the
mere accessories of fortune. Perhaps, in-
deed, he loved Mary the better for her pov-
erty. He could never have entertained an
affection for her, if she had not been amia-
ble and intelligent; nor, perhaps, even if
her parents had been unworthy; but all
things else he considered comparatively in-
different. Himself accustomed, from his
earliest years, to fashionable society, he
knew its exact value; and he was accus-
tomed to say that "worth not wealth was
what he sought in a wife."
Mary, on her part, loved Frank for his
frankness, intelligence and generous quali-
ties, and not for his fortune. "I would
rather remain single," she said, "than mar-
ry for wealth."
About three months after the day on
which our story opens, Kate Villiers called
on her old school-mate, Emma.
"Who do you think is going to be mar-
ried?" she said. "You give it up?—
Well, Frank Hastings and Mary Murray."
"What!" exclaimed Emma, pale with
mortification, for she had herself assiduously
sought Frank's notice, "not Frank Hast-
ings and that thread and needle-woman's
daughter?"
"Yes! and a happy couple they will
make. Mary will now have the wealth she
is so well fitted to adorn."
"I shan't visit her," said Emma petti-
shly. "She's a nobody. If Mr. Hastings
chooses to disgrace himself, let him; but
he'll find out the 'old families' won't re-
cognize his acquaintance."
"Pshaw!" said Kate contemptuously.—
"You know better. Mr. Hastings is, him-
self, a member of one of the few 'old fami-
lies' we have; and being such, is above all
the ridiculous notions of the mere 'parve-
ment.' It happens, too, that Mary has 'good
blood,' as you would call it. She is the
grand-daughter of a signer of the Declara-
tion, an American patent of nobility, I take
it, if we have any at all."
"Then it is on that account he marries
her," was the sullen reply.
"No, he never knew it till he asked her
to have him. Her virtues and accomplish-
ments won his heart, and they alone."
In due time Frank and Mary were mar-
ried, Kate being led to the altar on the
same day. Emma has learnt a lesson, and
since then, inquires less superciliously
about a new acquaintance.

Vivifying Power of the Sun.

WHEN first the sun awakens the morn,
Joy and serenity are diffused over the soul.
The heat and brilliancy of the great lumi-
nary of day communicate to man the cheer-
fulness and activity by which he is enabled
to fulfil the various duties of his vocation,
and enjoy the endearments of social life.—
The indolence and mental depression which
often during the winter rendered us inca-
pable of action, are now dissipated; we feel
more pleasure in our existence, and perform
our duties with greater ease and comfort.—
How could it be otherwise, when we wit-
ness the universal joy that the sun commu-
nicates to the world, and when we see ev-
erything around us affected by his all-vivify-
ing rays? He animates every creature, and
rejoices them by his genial influence; mil-
lions of brilliant insects awaken and sport
in his rays; the birds tune their music to
his praises, and everything which breathes
rejoices at his appearance. Everywhere
the joyful effects of his influence are felt:
he causes the sap to rise in trees, plants and
vegetables; he unfolds the young leaves,
and gives to the flowers their sweet charms;
he forms the fruits, gives them their beauti-
ful hue, and hastens their maturity. He
diffuses light and life throughout the crea-
tion, and without him all nature would lan-
guish and die.
The influence of the sun is not only
manifest upon the surface of the globe; it
reaches the depths of caverns, penetrates
mountains, is felt within the ocean, and
produces various and important changes
on animals, plants, and minerals, whether
above or beneath the surface of the earth.
When we consider the salutary effects of
the sun, it is natural to reflect upon the
miserable state in which we should be if
deprived of his light and heat. Without
him our earth would be a sterile and life-
less mass, void of order or beauty: the
trees could not unfold their leaves, nor the
plants their flowers; the meadows would
languish without verdure, and the fields with-
out harvests; and all nature would present
one wild aspect of sterile deformity. Such
was the state of the moral world before the
vivifying power of Christ diffused life and
consolation over the hearts of men, and, by
the purity and force of his light, dispelled
the gloom of ignorance, and the shade of
mental darkness, that held in bondage the
soul.
The sun's vivifying rays emanating from
him in all directions, may be considered
as an emblem of the happy influence of a
truly good man, who scatters joy and bless-
ings on all around him. He strengtheneth
the weak, cheereth the afflicted, instructeth
the ignorant, and relieveth the poor. Such
a being is a noble example of what virtue
and human nature is capable; and may
we each, according to our station and
degree, endeavor to imitate such a charac-
ter with full purpose of heart: it is in the
power of each individual to become better;
and the longer we refrain from iniquity, the
more easy is the path to virtue. Let us
each labor for our mutual improvement,
and impart to those who are in want a por-
tion of the blessings which we are favored
to receive: our days will then glide on
imperceptibly; our hearts, estranged from
every sordid care and base passion, will be
the seat of love, of peace, and of joyful
harmony; and when our last hour shall
arrive, we shall calmly repose in humble
confidence on the bosom of our God, amid
the prayers and blessings of thousands of
our fellow-creatures.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A GENEROUS MAN AND A MISER, IS, THE ONE LOVES THE SPECIES, THE OTHER THE SPECIES.

Laws of Rhode Island.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PRO-
VIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1850.
RESOLUTION relative to the juvenile convicts
of this State.
Resolved, That Messrs. Uppide, Rathbone,
and Davis, of the House, and Mr. Branch, of the
Senate, and they are hereby appointed a com-
mittee to confer with the Mayor, Aldermen and
Common Council of the city of Providence, or
with such committee as they may appoint, and
ascertain upon what terms and conditions the
juvenile convicts of this State may be admitted
into and participate in the Juvenile Reform
School of said city, now or hereafter to be es-
tablished therein; and report thereon to the General
Assembly at the next session.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.
RESOLUTION relative to school money ap-
portioned to the town of New Shoreham.
Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public
Schools is hereby authorized and directed to
draw an order in favor of the town of New Shore-
ham for the amount of the school money ap-
portioned to said town for the year eighteen hun-
dred and forty-eight, whenever satisfactory evi-
dence shall be furnished to said Commissioner
that said town has raised the one third of said
sum necessary to entitle it by law to said ap-
portionment.
True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Sec'y.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received
from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, the
May number of this book, of which we have of-
ten spoken in high encomiums, knowing that we
could not overate, or urge too strongly our read-
ers to become subscribers to so valuable a reprint.
The present number is very rich, embracing a
great variety of able articles on the most impor-
tant questions that are now agitating England
and the Continent.
It opens with an elaborate article on the re-
port of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which
shows the deplorable condition of the Govern-
ment Financial affairs. The national debt has
rapidly increased, and the Government has made
no effort (at least in the right quarter) to cur-
tail, but has continued to borrow whenever funds
were wanted, and they have as studiously avoid-
ed appropriating all surplus incomes to the re-
duction of the debt; choosing rather to gratify
the people for the time being by reducing a few
of the indirect taxes. One evil begets another,
the truth of which we see verified in the fact
that the debt, in a time of peace, has increased
twenty-seven million.
If honorable gentlemen will refer to what
has taken place during the last twenty years—
the sums which have been borrowed on the
one hand, and the amounts which have been ap-
plied to the reduction of the debt on the other—
I think they will find that there is good reason
for not being indifferent on this subject. In 1815
and 1816, a sum of £2,000,000 was borrowed
for the emancipation of the West Indian slave
population; to defray the deficiency in the year
1841, £5,000,000 were borrowed; I was obliged
to borrow £8,000,000 to meet the necessities
of the sister country in 1847; and when the
House refused to increase the income-tax in 1848
I was obliged to borrow a further sum of £2-
000,000, to meet the extraordinary expenditure.
Since the period I have mentioned, then, a sum
of £35,000,000 has been added to the national
debt. When I turn to the other side of the ac-
count, I find that all the money which has been
applied from surplus income to the reduction of
debt, in the course of the last twenty years,
amounts to only £3,000,000, so that, in point
of practical result, an increase of debt of not less
than £32,000,000 has taken place. When, in 1818,
the House refused to accede to the proposal I
made for an increased tax upon income, I cer-
tainly did hope that, when a turn took place in
our financial affairs, they would not, the moment
there was a surplus of income, instantly press
that the whole of that surplus should be devoted
to the reduction of taxation. What should we
think of a private individual who acted in such
a manner—a man who, whenever he found his
income fall short of his expenditures, borrowed
the money necessary to meet his liabilities, but
who never thought of paying off that debt when,
by a fortunate turn of affairs, he lay under the
obligation of an excess of income? I trust you
will be as lenient as I am to a nation which
character as a nation which we think inadmis-
sible in an individual, if in a time of profound
peace, instead of reducing our public debt, we
go on adding to it from year to year.
How ruinous has been their policy! For a debt
of £35,000,000, but £3,000,000 have been ap-
propriated in twenty years. The people cry out
against over taxation, and if further oppressed
will be unable to sustain the burthen which
might have been spared them, had the sinking
fund of £15,000,000 a year, left by Mr. Pitt, at
the close of the war of 1815 been appropriated to
the reduction of debt. By such a course a great
debt might have been gained before this. There
might have been repealed £15,000,000 of direct
and £14,000,000 of indirect taxes, and every
shilling of the public debt would have been paid
off by 1846.
The History of a Regiment during the Russian
campaign, is a graphic account of the scenes
witnessed by M. de Frezenzac, under Marshal
Ney. The sufferings and privations of an army
of half a million reduced in six months to a scat-
tered wreck, are vividly portrayed. The following
is a description of the burning of Moscow:—
"It was both a strange and a horrible spec-
tacle. Some houses appeared to have been razed,
others, fragments of smoke-blackened walls
remained, ruins of all kinds encumbered the
streets; every where was a horrible smell of burn-
ing. Here and there a cottage, a church, a pa-
lace, stood erect amidst the general destruction.
The churches especially, by their many coloured
domes, by the richness and variety of their con-
struction, recalled the former opulence of Mos-
cow. In them had taken refuge most of the in-
habitants, driven by our soldiers from the houses
the fire had spared. The unhappy wretches,
clothed in rags, and wandering like ghosts amid
the ruins, had recourse to the saddest expedients
to prolong their miserable existence. They
sought and devoured the scanty vegetables re-
maining in the gardens; they tore the flesh
from the animals that lay dead in the streets;
some even plunged into the river for corn the
Russians had thrown there, and which was now
in a state of fermentation. It was with the
greatest difficulty we procured black-bread,
and beer; meat began to be very scarce. We had
to send strong detachments to seize oxen in the
woods where the peasants had taken refuge, and
often the detachments returned empty-handed.
Such was the pretended abundance procured us
by the pillage of the city. We had liquors, sug-
ar, sweetmeats, and we wanted for meat and
bread. We covered ourselves with furs, but
were almost without clothes and shoes. With
great store of diamonds, jewels, and every pos-
sible object of luxury, we were on the eve of
dying of hunger. A large number of Russian
soldiers wandered in the streets of Moscow. I
had fifty of them seized; and a general, to whom
I reported the capture, told me I might have had
them shot, and that on all future occasions he
authorized me to do so. I did not abuse the au-
thorization. It will be easily understood how
many mishaps, how much disorder, characterized
our stay in Moscow. Not an officer, not a soldier,
but could tell strange anecdotes on his head.—
One of the most striking is that of a Russian
whom a French officer found concealed in the
ruins of a house; by signs he assured him of pro-
tection, and the Russian accompanied him.—
Soon, being obliged to carry an order, and seeing
another officer pass at the head of a detachment,
he transferred the individual to his charge, say-
ing hastily,—I recommend this gentleman to
you. The second officer, misunderstanding the
intention of the words and the tone in which
they were pronounced, took the unfortunate
Russian for an incendiary, and had him shot.
"He was the first friend I had lost in this
campaign, and it caused me very deep sorrow."

Should a Wife know how to Cook.

This is a question which many city exqui-
sites would scout at, as ungentle and not
to be thought of by intelligent people. But
yet, in reality, it is an indispensable quali-
fication of a good housewife. Not that we
consider it necessary for a wife to "do the
cooking," if her husband's means enable
her to employ servants, but yet, if she
would set a good table, she must herself
understand the art and mystery of cooking.
People generally have no adequate idea of
the vexation, loss of temper, indigestion,
and waste brought about by hired cooks—
saturnic emissaries, sent upon earth in ac-
cordance with the old proverb—"Heaven
sends meat and the devil sends cooks!"—
You apply for a cook, and a modest lady,
styling herself "a plain cook," undertakes
to spoil your food for high wages; whereas,
if her mistress could but direct her pro-
ceedings, perhaps she would do well enough.
A man quarrels with his wife, or grumbles
at his boarding-house-keeper, as the case
may be, because he finds nothing eatable,
and he generally makes up in drink for the
deficiency and disappointment. Liquor is
the solace of the ruffled spirits; and thus,
in many cases, no doubt, the bad habit of
drinking to excess originates. On the other
hand, the man who eats well drinks mode-
rately—the satisfaction of appetite with
relish leaving no desire for stimulants.—
Good humor, as well as good health, wait
upon good cookery; and by good cookery
we mean every thing, no matter how simple,
that is well dressed. There is no necessity
for a man to live entirely on bran bread
or vegetables, like an ox or an ass; let him
"take the goods the gods provide him,"
but let him select a wife who will see that
they are prepared in a manner fit to be
eaten. A poor man, however frugally he
may live, if he happens to have a good cook
in his wife or servant, may live far better
than a rich one, no matter how expensive
his style, if his health and comfort are at
the mercy of one of the many bunglers who,
as "professional cooks," destroy good food
at higher wages than "plain" cooks. We
wish some of the good ladies at the ap-
proaching Woman's Convention in Ohio,
would turn their attention to this subject.
Nothing is wanted in America at the
present day more than good housewives,
and good cookery. There is no use in
people being well governed if they are not
well fed; and to be well fed they must
have good food well cooked. Heaven has
supplied us bountifully with good food;
would that our wives would give over their
high notions, and regulate the cookery of
the household as in days of old.

Maybe smoking is offensive to some of you.

"Maybe smoking is offensive to some of
you," said an inveterate smoker, as he
entered one of the Brooklyn ferry boats.
"Yes, yes," immediately responded half
a dozen voices.
"Well," said the inquirer, placing his
cigar between his lips, and puffing away on
it, "it is to some folks!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, the steamers Atlantic, Hermann, Canada and Viceroy have arrived at New York and Boston, bringing later news from Europe, the following of which is a synopsis:—

ENGLAND.—The new House of Parliament was occupied by the Commons on Wednesday. Since then, Lord John Russell has obtained leave to re-introduce the bill which was rejected by the Lords at the last session, to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat for the city of London.

An address to her Majesty, by Lord Ashley, has been carried, asking that measures may be taken to stop all Post office labor on the Sabbath, throughout the Kingdom. The address met with unavailing opposition from this Cabinet.

Busy negotiations are going on between the French Cabinet and Downing street, and the dead pause in the quarrel is only broken by the rumor that General Lahite will return to-morrow; that the Russian Ambassador has been recalled from St. James.

Sir John Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin left Lochryvan, Scotland, May 24. The Felix, Sir J. R.'s vessel, was in a sad state of disorder from the long continued drunkenness of the crew, who had doubts whether their wages will ever be paid.

IRELAND.—A horrid murder took place in Cullinagh, Armagh county, on Thursday week. The victim was Robert Mauleavey, the agent of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who was attacked by some of the tenants, who beat his head to pieces with stones. Emigration is perceptibly fallen off. The crops generally look extremely well.

PRUSSIA.—Assassination of the King of Prussia a premature rumor.—We learn from Berlin that the reports of the King of Prussia's health are unfavorable. Some degree of fever has set in and the wound itself is swollen and much inflamed. The target at which the criminal, Seefelge, practised pistol shooting, has been found, and there is evidence that he was a good and steady shot.

No explanation of the motives for the attempted assassination of the King has been discovered. Several arrests of Democratic leaders have been made, but it is not known that the arrests were connected with this affair. The assault upon the king excited universal indignation. Public thanks were to be offered in all the churches of the country for his escape.

SPAIN.—According to the Madrid journals of the 19th inst. reports of a Carlist movement were becoming more current at Madrid. It was said that at the period of the Queen's accession a general rising would take place throughout the kingdom.

FRANCE.—On Wednesday the three paragraphs of the third article of the Electoral Bill were carried by a majority of 415 to 178, all amendments, as on the preceding, having been rejected.

Immediately after the adjournment of the debate, and in consequence of an angry personal discussion, two of the Representatives, M. F. Bowet and M. Roger Duward, fought a duel with pistols, without, however, any serious result. Mr. Bowet is one of the most distinguished and zealous of the Peace Society.

The news in reference to the Greek question, was contradictory, but the general opinion is that it approaches a satisfactory settlement. On the Bourse it was believed that the basis of a settlement had been agreed on.

Very little credit was attached to the report about the withdrawal of the Russian Envoy from London. The Morning Chronicle says, however, that Baron Brunow will leave London if the reply of Lord Palmerston to the Russian note be unsatisfactory.

Forty-seven Socialists were arrested in Paris on Wednesday night. They were members of a secret society. A large quantity of ammunition was found in their possession.

The apprehension of a rising of the people of Paris have died away, perhaps, owing to the fact that General Changarier makes it well known that he is fully prepared, with 150,000 men at his back.—The democratic journals, generally, counsel patience and moderation.

ITALY.—Rome was tranquil on the 21st May, but the people were greatly enraged on learning that, in the allocutions delivered by the Pope in Consistory, the day previous, no mention for monetary reforms had been made.

The Archbishop of Turin had been convicted of violating the laws of the press, and sentenced to imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred francs.

Advices from Florence, of the 21st, state that Lord Palmerston has addressed a note to the cabinet of Naples, on the subject of the indemnities claimed by British subjects.—The King is said to have consulted the plenipotentiaries of the great powers, who have declined to express an opinion, on account of the late events in Greece.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Berlin of the 29th, states that Prussia will withdraw her forces from Schleswig, but will not accede to the stipulation of the Congress of London. Denmark, on the other hand, refuses to accept the proposition of Prussia, it is said, on the German question. Austria has exhibited a disposition to yield to the requirements of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.—In Austria the state debt has increased to 1,168,000 florins. In the course of the year 1848-9 the expenditure surpassed the income by nearly 140 millions of florins. This is a serious state of things, and will embarrass the government a great deal.

EGYPT.—The laying down of the Great Anglo-Indian Railway is now proceeding in earnest. Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, has lately quitted Alexandria for Calcutta with a staff of assistants, to commence this stupendous undertaking, which will exercise incalculable influence on the future destiny of the Indian world. Orders have been issued by the Egyptian government to render every possible assistance to facilitate the transit to Suez, where a large steamer is building for the navigation of the Red Sea.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7.
SENATE.—After the transaction of the morning business, the Senate in Committee of the Whole took up the Compromise bill. Mr. Clemens offered an amendment and a long debate ensued, but no new points of interest were disclosed. The amendment was rejected, 17 to 37.

The Compromise bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—After unimportant preliminary business, the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the California question.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Caldwell, Root, Johnson, Duncan, Duer, Jackson, Durfee and Phelps.

No quorum being present, the absentees were reported and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 8.

SENATE.—After the consideration of the morning business, the Senate took up the Compromise bill. An amendment was offered and a long and uninteresting debate followed. It was finally withdrawn and another offered by Mr. Douglass. Mr. Davis of Miss., here addressed the Senate in opposition to the entire proposition for settling the boundary of Texas by any of the modes proposed.

The Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

HOUSE.—The House in Committee of the Whole took up the California bill.

So far, forty-five Southern and fifty-one northern members have made speeches on it.

Messrs. Phelps, McMullen, Allen, Thurman, Hamilton, Chester and Butler spoke upon the bill, after which the House adj'd.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

SENATE.—After the consideration of the morning business, the Senate took up the Compromise bill.

Mr. Hale having the floor, withdrew in favor of Mr. Benton, who he said desired to address the Senate.

Mr. Benton then moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the 4th of March, 1851, and proceeded to address the Senate in support of the motion. He pronounced the Compromise bill a "Comedy of Errors," or a farce to which an end should be put as soon as possible.

When he had concluded, Mr. Cass took the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the California bill.

The debate was participated in by Messrs. Bowden, Gentry, McClelland, Woodward, Stanton, Kauffman, Stevens, Welton and Harris. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President in relation to the disposition of the Round Island Expedition.

Further communication was received from the War Department, in relation to the geology and topography of California.

The bill to increase the rank and file of the Army and to encourage enlistments, returned from the House with amendment, was taken up. The amendment in relation to mounting certain troops was discussed at some length and concurred in.

After the consideration of the morning business the Compromise bill was taken up.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate. He expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Benton yesterday. There was a tone of sarcasm in it which was calculated to excite temporary gratification, but could do no good. He regretted, especially, his allusions to the Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen. The long-continued great public services of that Senator should have saved him from such an attack. In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal to the Senate in behalf of the scheme of the Committee as the only one which could secure peace and happiness.

Mr. Dayton followed. He proceeded at once to consider the measure under discussion, with a view to defending the recommendation by the President.

Before Mr. D. had concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole, the California question was discussed.

Mr. Howard, of Texas, and Mr. McDowell spoke for an hour each.

The hour of one having arrived the time for voting had come. Much confusion.

Amid the confusion, the bill of Mr. Doty for the admission of California was read.

The first section of the bill was then read and several amendments offered, but none adopted. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 12.

SENATE.—The Compromise bill was taken up, when Mr. Dayton resumed and concluded his remarks.

One amendment was rejected, and another offered. The rest of the day was spent in debate of no importance. After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the California bill.

Several amendments were offered and withdrawn. Mr. Seddon offered an amendment attaching the Missouri Compromise. After a long debate it was rejected 68 to 103.

Mr. Stanton offered an amendment that there shall be no objection to any State formed hereafter out of a territory lying south of 38° 30', and that the constitution of said State may authorize or establish Slavery. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

SENATE.—The Compromise bill was taken up and discussed. A furious dispute occurred between Messrs. Benton, and Clay. They were called to order.

After a few words from Mr. Hale, which had the effect of putting Senators in good humor, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The California business was taken up. Great excitement continued throughout the session, but the House adjourned in decent order.

BY THE MAIL.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.—The facilities which this city possesses for the reception and storage of grain are not surpassed, it is equalled anywhere. Some of the grain warehouses are enormous, and the most ingenious machinery is used in taking grain directly from the vessel at the dock, and transferring it into the various departments of the building. It is carried up into the highest lofts, by the patent elevators.—Then taken through long square tubes by the aid of spiral screws, and placed in the different bins, either in the higher or lower portion of the warehouse. It requires an extensive stretch of ingenuity to accomplish all this, especially when one sees 3000 bushels an hour taken from the hold of a vessel at the dock, and carried through various ramifications to the upper part of a building, more than a hundred feet distant, and all this without the immediate agency of any man.

The largest grain warehouses in this city, or perhaps any other, and one which perhaps is the most complete in machinery, because the most recently built, is Carrington & Paydee's Ontario warehouse, directly on the lake. It is over 100 by 110 feet, seven stories high, is built of enormous timbers, and is capable of containing 300,000 bushels of grain. The interior is a perfect wilderness of tubes and shafts and bins for grain, and all sorts of labyrinthian looking places. East of the lakes, they have nothing of the kind, and an examination of a grain warehouse excites surprise as well as curiosity.—*Oswego Times.*

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—The report of the Committee of the National Medical Convention, at Cincinnati, asserts that the medical schools in our country are too many, the students too numerous, the professors too few and incapable, the quantity of instruction too limited, the quality too superficial, and the preparatory training insufficient. They think our best medical college far below the European standard, and this one has been several times on the brink of dissolution. They recommend all physicians to withhold their patronage from all the druggists who deal in patent nostrums. They regard all these medicines highly pernicious in their character, and no regular member of the profession should, directly or indirectly, countenance them. About 400 doctors from 29 different States, were present, and Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, presided.

A VENERABLE OCCUPY OF THE STATE PRISON.—In the Municipal Court this morning a venerable old man named Henry Woods, seventy-five years of age, was brought up for additional sentence as a second comer. He has just served out a sentence of ten years, and he informed an officer that he had spent forty-seven years of his life in prison. He appears to be smart and active for a man of his age. In 1825, at the age of 50, he was sentenced for life, for aggravated robbery, but was pardoned in 1834; in 1840 he received his last sentence of ten years, for assault with felonious intent.—*Boston Trans.*

AT ABOUT eleven o'clock yesterday, at the new building in process of erection adjoining the American House, a flooring in the third story suddenly gave way, precipitating fifteen or twenty hodmen, carpenters and masons, together with mortar, tubs, timbers, &c. &c., in a mingled mass to the ground. They were dug from the ruins, and about five were injured, three seriously and two slightly. A man named Shalles had several ribs broken, and another named Gallivan, was severely injured; Nicholas M. Roach was also so sadly hurt as to be carried home. The others injured were able to walk home.—*Boston Post Sk.*

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's from Newfoundland, of an enormous field of ice, upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in length, floating in the Atlantic, about the latitude of 46°. Several vessels were beset, and it is strongly feared that, as the ice lies in the direct track of vessels crossing the Atlantic, some serious disaster will be caused. This early drifting of ice from the Polar seas is considered extremely favorable to the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions.

PROVIDENCE AND PLAINFIELD RAILROAD.—A large and spirited meeting was held at Providence on Monday, of substantial citizens, who were disposed to act upon the subject of building a railroad from that city to Plainfield, to make a connection with the Hartford, Fishkill, and other roads. A large committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, which are to be made on condition that \$800,000 shall be taken by responsible parties.

TAME FISH.—In a pond on the old Boyden place (now Quenton's N. J.) a school of pe fish is cultivated for the amusement of the family. They consist of the common catfish and a small brook species of about three inches in length, and they take food from the hand as readily as a dog, seeming to have little or no fear.

THE NASHUA TELEGRAPH very properly urges the importance of the people of a town supporting their own local presses. It says that while the combined town circulation of the three weekly papers in Nashua is less than a thousand, more than three thousand papers from abroad are circulated there every week.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health, of the city of New Orleans, state that the aggregate number of deaths, from all diseases during the week ending June 11, amounted to but 128. From Cholera 11, Diarrhoea 6. Of these there were 33 colored persons.

MR. FAYETTE, of Philadelphia, had a hearse made for the special purpose of carrying to the grave the remains of his little girl. It was painted white, with black moulding, and was drawn by cream colored horses, decorated with white and black plumes, an emblem of innocence.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD AND FORGERY.—DETECTION OF THE RASCAL.—About two weeks since, a man named Jonas Frazier, alias Jonas C. Burns, went to Narine & Co., engravers, doing business at No. 21 Wall street, and desired them to get him up a plate on the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.," which banking institution is at Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and to strike off \$10,000 in \$10 notes. The firm to whom the proposition was made, agreed to do the job, but before commencing it, they applied to the Chief of Police for advice, who placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Wiley, of the 1st Ward Police, with instructions to watch the movements of Frazier, and when he should call for the money to arrest him.—As good luck would have it, Mr. George Smith, the President of the institution, after being informed of the business, pronounced it a swindle, but advised the engravers to finish the work, which was completed, and was to have been delivered to Frazier on the 10th inst. Capt. Wiley was accordingly on the ground, and watched for his victim, but he didn't come.

Capt. Wiley not to be foiled in his attempts to further the ends of justice went to Mr. Narine's this morning and soon found his man whom he arrested, he having with him the \$10,000 in notes. The accused was taken before the Chief of Police who committed him for further examination.—It is supposed that other parties besides Frazier are engaged in this business as he is not considered sufficiently smart to conceive such a project.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HEROIC CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—A fire was discovered on Wednesday morning last, about four o'clock, by officer Sutton, of the eighteenth district police, in some small wooden building in Twenty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue. Hose company 39 was first on the spot, and in connection with the police made strenuous efforts to quench the flames. In the midst of the excitement and confusion incidental to the conflagration, a female named Margaret Campbell was seen standing at one of the windows, with an infant in her arms, surrounded by the flames, and crying, in heart-rending terms for aid. Without a moment's hesitation the following noble and heroic firemen leaped upon a ladder to the rescue; Joseph Davidson, foreman of hose company 39; John Rodgers, assistant foreman; William Miner and William Seaman, members of the same company. After reaching the window the noble fellows were for a time lost to view in the flames; in another moment they were seen coming down the stairs of the house, bearing in their arms the mother and child. The cheers that greeted them were perfectly deafening.—*N. Y. Globe.*

CAPT. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, late of New Jersey, the famous diving bell and India rubber camel man, is dead. He died in Washington, on the 28th of April last, aged 42. Major Scott, late Navy Agent, has taken out letters of administration upon his estate which is considerable. He was once a preacher, but finding the life a monotonous one he turned sailor, then inventor, then speculator, then contractor. He furnished the Navy department, during the last administration, with India rubber camels, for the raising of ships, to an amount exceeding \$50,000.

Last year the present Secretary of the Navy contracted with him to go to Gibraltar with his diving bell and sub-marine armour, and explore the whereabouts of the steamship Mississippi, sunk some five years ago at that point. While in Europe, he lost his health. He remained at Lisbon for a month or two, in the hope of recovery. He next sailed for Havana, and remained there for some time, and then came on to Washington, via New York. Here his lungs failed gradually for two months, when he died, much lamented by his wife and daughter, and a circle of warm friends.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—The Bangor Whig says that a Mr. Charles T. Jenkins, formerly of that city, now resident in England, has succeeded in inventing a machine for cleansing wool, cotton, and other fibrous substances, which is said to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore invented, as it effectually separates the wool from all its connections and entanglements, and purifies it, ready for working. All the factories in England and Scotland will soon be supplied with it, to the decided advantage of manufacturers, and to the advantage also of the wool growers in South America and elsewhere, particularly when liable to be mixed with dirt and filth, the market value of whose wool will be considerably enhanced.—*Boston Journal.*

SOMNAMBULISM.—Dr. A. A. Sweetser of this village, walked out of his office window in the second story of Wentworth's block, on to the sidewalk some fifteen feet below, one evening last week. He fell asleep in his office in the early part of the evening, and slept quietly till the brick pavement awakened his sensibilities about the hour of ten. He was somewhat bruised by the fall but no bones were broken.

Chicopee Telegraph.

RHODE ISLAND FLOUR.—We have several letters referred to the advantages of a flouring mill in this city. We are glad to learn that one has been established in our vicinity. Mr. Bacon has commenced the business at Potawomut, and will soon be ready to supply housekeepers in this city with flour freshly ground, and put up in the neatest style.—*Providence Journal.*

A CONGREGATION OF ELDERS.—The Hamstead (Long Island) Inquirer, publishes a list of the members of the congregation of Rev. Z. Green, in Suffolk county, who are over seventy years old. It includes the names of five persons over 100; eighteen over 90; fifty-one over 80, and forty-five over 70 years of age.

It is rumored that the last and greatest curiosity of the age has just been received at Wood's Museum. It is the gun with which the question is popped. Probably a large supply will soon be made for the use of bashful young men.—*N. Y. paper.*

In Italy the straw used for hats is made of rye, which is sown on poor land, very thick, and it therefore does not grow to one half of its usual size. The rye straw used for braiding is cut near the ground when the grain is in the milk. It is tied up in small bundles, the heads cut off, and then it is dipped in boiling water, and put out to dry in the sun, taking care to take it in at night, allowing no dew to get on it.—When properly dried it is cut into proper lengths, drawn between the fingers with a blunt knife edge along the inside, and is used either for fine or coarse bonnets, as is desired. The tool used for splitting straw is a piece of wood five inches long, with a series of sharp spurs near one end, with a wooden or metal spring over the spurs—or, rather, one side of them—which is pressed down upon the straw to keep it spread flat while it is drawn over the spurs and split.

Straw is bleached by wetting it, and putting it into a tight box or barrel with some sulphur placed on hot coals in an iron pot, placed on the bottom of it, so as to allow the straw to receive the free action of the sulphurous vapor. Two ounces of bar sulphur will bleach a pound of straw. The straw must be kept from the sides of the box, by laying on strips of wood running across the box or cask. It should not be taken out of the sulphur box in less time than four hours. Old straw leghorn, or palm leaf hats or bonnets, may be whitened in this way, if they are thoroughly washed with a brush or sponge in soap-suds, before smoking. Straw must always be wet when it is braided, to prevent its breaking. An ingenious person can learn to braid or plait straw by taking a piece of old braid, and wet it, and pick it to pieces, and then braid it again. When the straw hats are dry, after being cleaned, they are sized with size made of clear parchment parings boiled in water, and then hung out to dry; and are afterwards pressed with clean damp cloths and hot irons, on blocks which fit them to the desired shape.

A STRIKING RELIC.—Mr. E. B. Thompson of this City, and now a compositor in the office of this paper, has in his possession a very interesting and historical relic; a small embroidered cambric pocket handkerchief, which was used by Charles I. upon the scaffold, and is stained with his blood. It came originally from John Fenwick, who was Major of cavalry in Cromwell's army, and in that capacity was required to be present at the execution of the unhappy monarch. The relic passed from his family to that of Jacob Lyell, whose wife emigrated to New Jersey near the close of the 17th century, and was connected with the Fenwick family. She gave it to her daughters, who kept it with the greatest care, and at their death it passed into another branch of the family, and has finally come into possession of Mr. Thompson. Its authenticity seems to be clearly traced and proved beyond doubt. The handkerchief is of small size, and the figure of the Scottish Thistle is embroidered around the edges. Upon one corner is a very small figure of a crown. It is thickly stained with dark spots, some of which are as large as a dollar—the others smaller.—The linen is considerably discolored by time. It seems to have been ironed but not washed.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

PANTHER FIGHT.—The Mansfield (La.) Advertiser states that a panther, measuring five feet in length, was recently killed on Sabine river, in the parish of De Soto, on the premises of Mrs. Daniels. The lady hearing an alarm among the sheep, at about ten o'clock at night, went out to discover the cause. She approached the panther, thinking it was one of her dogs. It sprang at her, but she escaped it by running into the house. It also attempted to seize the daughter of Mrs. Daniels, who came to the door as her mother entered the house. It made several attempts to get into the house, but was shot by her son, before doing any other damage than severely lacerating the dogs.

TRUTH AT LAST.—There is an eastern story of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, "what doubt is there of that?" He carried it to market for sale, fixing the price at one hundred rupees. A Mogul asked the parrot, "are you worth a hundred rupees?" The parrot answered, "What doubt is there of that?" The Mogul was delighted, and bought the bird. He soon found out that this was all that it could say. Ashamed of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN who never told but one lie in his life, but that was a prodigious one, repeated it so many times that he ended by believing it implicitly. He said that in coming home from India in a certain fast ship that he commanded, he overtook a slower craft sailing in the same direction, and such was the speed at which he was going, that he split her from stern to stem, and went clean through her, leaving half the hull on each side, and even dividing the mast, and bowsprit!

BANK ROBBERY.—The Connecticut River Bank, at Charlestown, N. H., was robbed of \$12,000 in gold, silver and bills on Tuesday night, by means of false keys, powerful burglarious tools, and gunpowder. On Wednesday at Marlboro about 20 miles distant from the scene of the robbery, a stray team was found containing the whole of the stolen money, not a dollar being gone. The thieves are supposed to have abandoned their plunder through fright.

FRUIT will be very abundant in Massachusetts this season. Apple trees have not made such a display of blossoms for several years, and cherries, pears, peaches and plums also give rich promise. Strawberries, currants and other small fruits are all doing well.

CINCINNATI, June 12, 1850.—Judge Bullock gave his decision in this case on Monday granting a divorce to Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence, from her husband, T. Bigelow Lawrence.

THE LAWRENCE DIVORCE CASE.—The Boston journals are beginning to talk very smartly in relation to the difficulties between the son of Abbott Lawrence, our present minister to England, and his wife, as disclosed at the trial at Louisville, on the wife's application for a divorce. A full statement on the part of the Lawrence family, is promised in a few days, embracing all the various correspondence which led to the marriage, continued during its duration and carried on down to this, its unfavorable and disastrous termination.—This is a queer specimen of fashion, its course, and its termination.

One of the charges brought against Mr. Lawrence's spouse, it is said, is that she appeared in Boston at a party or ball, distinguished by a plain calico dress. This was carrying the western country simplicity to a nice point, but in some nations it would be considered a high compliment to the Lawrence—they having risen from obscurity through simple calico and slave grown cotton. Our fathers in the Revolution wore American homespun for example's sake, and Mrs. Lawrence might have kept the Lowell operatives in full working hours to this day, had she been permitted peaceably to establish a fashion which would make a new tariff wholly useless.

N. Y. Herald.

THE LADIES OF MILAN dress themselves with much propriety. Their chief aim appears to be to emulate each other in simplicity. The gay colors so common to Southern Italy are seldom worn by them. They are accustomed to brush their hair completely from the forehead and temples.—This practice causes them to appear as neat as Quakeresses. Capes of lace are worn fitted neatly to the bust, with a narrow neck collar, hid by a plain pink or azure colored ribbon. During the revolution it was the tri-color. The hats are of the cottage form, rather small and cut in a very modest style. The favorite flowers among the ladies are the camelia and the dahlia. Their hats have generally upon the left side a large full blown camelia or dahlia, without any other accessory. The bouquets for ladies are principally formed of these flowers, and the garlands and floral offerings cast upon the stage to popular actresses, are of the same composition. Speaking about hair, it may not be amiss to say that the ladies of Sorrento, the birth-place of Tasso, braid their tresses and then arrange them in the form of a wreath, such as artists are wont to place upon the brow of their favorite bard.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.—The second trial of William Hanly for the murder of his wife at Providence, was concluded last week, and resulted in a verdict of *Guilty*. On Monday last the prisoner was brought into Court, and asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, and replied with some slight emotion "Yes, I am innocent of the crime," and being asked if he had anything further to say, answered, "No, nothing further." Chief Justice Greene then, after a brief address to the prisoner, pronounced the sentence as follows:—"That you William Hanly, be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, and on Friday, the 15th day of November next, A. D. 1850, between the hours of nine of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the place appointed by law you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

At the conclusion of these words the prisoner said, "It is wrong."

THE WRIT OF ERROR in Professor Webster's case, was argued on Wednesday last in the Supreme Court at Boston. A decision will be given this week, probably.—The Attorney General appears to have made a strong argument against the appeal. Prof. Webster is said to be in good spirits. He has his meals from Parker's as heretofore and enjoys an excellent appetite. He is firmly of the opinion that he never will be hung. He reads a good part of his time in the Bible and takes particular pains to mark, as he goes along, all passages referring to false witnesses and persecutors of innocent men. His family visit him twice a week.

FROM HAVANA.—A dispatch from Norfolk, announcing the arrival of the Saranac at Havana, is the most important received from the seat of war since the departure of the expedition from New Orleans. It puts to flight the thousand and one rumors touching the prisoners taken at Cardenas and on the island of Contay, and, if we read the news right, it pronounces them all false.—The whole brood goes by the board, even to the shooting of the five men at Cardenas, which has come to us in so many shapes that it will find credence among the many, whether it be true or not.—*N. Y. Express.*

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—A delegate from one of the back towns to the Washingtonian Temperance Convention, Northampton, not a year back, took advantage of his trip into town to bring in a couple barrels of good old cider for sale.—That man must truly be put down as a two sider, even if he did live in the good old straight county of Hampshire.

Springfield Republican.

DR. H. J. BIGELOW of the Massachusetts General Hospital, performed an operation on a large dog the other day—removing a large tumor. The dog being muzzled, ether was administered, which, not having full effect, chloroform was given. The dog becoming insensible, the operation was successfully performed.

THE CALIFORNIA FLEET.—The number of vessels that have left Atlantic ports in the United States for California is 1227, viz:—379 ships, 343 barks, 264 brigs, 205 schooners, 2 sloops (one of these is at St. Thomas in distress, and will return to Boston,) and 28 steamers.—*Bost. Trans.*

WESTERN GIRLS.—A correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer, writing from Fort Gaines states he has seen a pile of snakes forty five in number, which were killed by two young girls of that place.

NEWPORT MERCURY.
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

REMOVED.

THE COURTING-ROOM OF THE MERCURY, has been removed from the Store 123 Thames street, to the room directly over it. Our patrons and friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Judge Godbury presiding, commences its June term this town this morning.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE two Societies of Friends commences in this town to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.—The love of gain, the hope of passing wealth in a short time and the belief that in California will be found the royal road to fortune's Temple, still carries a vast number of our shores; notwithstanding the many disheartening reports that are constantly circulated of the lack of success of many who have sacrificed their health and their little stores in hopes of adding to their mine, and thus provide amply for the remainder of their days.

The young are dazzled with the chance displays that meet their eyes and are enraptured at the prospect of only a few months, or at least to years hard work (which seems to be the utmost extent required to accumulate a competency) instead of drudging and toiling from year to year for a scanty living, with only a faint hope of securing enough to provide for the close of life. The older heads have struggled with the world and have had their allotted share of sorrows and woes. Straightened circumstances and the constant and urgent demand for the little they may give them a relish for better fare—a strong desire, an uncontrollable thirst for a portion of the gold they have so much needed through life, and which just at its close is so lavishly poured out before them.

All hurry off; many forgetting to provide for the journey or the difficulties they must encounter, and with only means enough to land them on the "hazy where they would be", dreaming of the Pat, that they have only to land on the golden shores to find everything prepared for their comfort, and all that is required of them is to eat, drink and be merry. They may possibly see a prospect of toil, but it is to reap a golden harvest; work indeed, but a work in which every effort will be cheerfully taken part, and which will give the finishing touch to their happiness by filling their coffers with an incalculable amount of dust;—dust it is in too many cases, but it is only the dust of the deluded victims of avarice, who have sacrificed their all for a chance in this scheme, and have drawn worse than a blank—death by inches on the parching sands that sparkle with the ore they have vainly coveted, and which they would gladly exchange for a drop of water or to die in the humble but happy abodes they were tempted to barter for a vision.

Many adventurers have made fortunes and have retired to enjoy their wealth; but the number of these do not exceed the proportion of those who are constantly making large fortunes and often in much less time than is required in California. A bold speculation or the sudden rise of property has often secured wealth to those who had previously labored in vain.—and it is the same in California; for all the large fortunes that have thus far been accumulated there have been the result of speculations and gambling, and the number of these are sensibly diminishing; for efforts are being made to restrain and ultimately to abolish the latter, while there is less chance for the former as trade settles on a firmer basis. The market is becoming more steady and the price of labor will fall to a fair and just rate, while the constant supplies from the States will prevent a repetition of the enormous prices that have been paid for the necessities of life.

Those who continue to visit the mines, that they may realize their expectations of gaining gold, without the tedious process of laboring for it, at their various trades, will obtain a fair proportion of the ore; but in no case will they obtain supply that will equal their lowest estimates; for the labor attending the digging and washing is not to be borne by the strongest constitutions; and those that are able to stand the fatigue and exposure for a time, are forced to leave the "washer" ere they have realized a fourth of their expectations, to save themselves from the graves that must soon claim them if longer they stay at their strength. A great portion of the gold thus obtained must be expended for the necessities of life, and the balance too often falls into the hands of the gamblers and sharpers who are constantly on the watch for the well laden miners that cross their path.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK has now existed for many years, and has acquired a reputation, which places it as high as any periodical of the day.—The publisher has spared no exertions to make it attractive and interesting, and he has succeeded in gratifying the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The July, like the preceding numbers, is full of beautiful embellishments, and articles in prose and verse from celebrated writers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE has been received. This book is surpassed by none in the merit of its reading matter, and equalled by few. It is the most reliable in giving late and correct engravings of the fashions; and these are always accompanied with full descriptions of what is going to be worn in New York and Philadelphia. Besides all this, it is a dollar cheaper than other magazines, being but two dollars a year.

BLACKING.—C. G. C. Hazard, near the Post Office, has just received a lot of French Blacking, which is a superior article. Try it.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We are indebted to Starry, Jr., corner of Frank & Thames streets, for a bowl of delicious Strawberries—large, fair, and well covered with cream. We paid them the compliment due their merit; and commend our readers who are fond of the article, to purchase and do likewise.

THE CANONICAL.—This neat and commodious steamer, having been lengthened and otherwise improved, commenced her regular trips on Thursday last. We are pleased to perceive, that an old friend of ours, Capt. Nathan Childs, (well known to travellers on the Sound) is at her helm. Under his command the Canonical is destined to give golden opinions; he has a vessel worthy of him,—long may they be popular together.

Mr. Brayton, the ever-obliging clerk, is still on duty.

NEWPORT MERCURY.
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

REMOVED.

THE COURTING-ROOM OF THE MERCURY, has been removed from the Store 123 Thames street, to the room directly over it. Our patrons and friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Judge Godbury presiding, commences its June term this town this morning.

THE YEARLY MEETING OF THE two Societies of Friends commences in this town to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.—The love of gain, the hope of passing wealth in a short time and the belief that in California will be found the royal road to fortune's Temple, still carries a vast number of our shores; notwithstanding the many disheartening reports that are constantly circulated of the lack of success of many who have sacrificed their health and their little stores in hopes of adding to their mine, and thus provide amply for the remainder of their days.

The young are dazzled with the chance displays that meet their eyes and are enraptured at the prospect of only a few months, or at least to years hard work (which seems to be the utmost extent required to accumulate a competency) instead of drudging and toiling from year to year for a scanty living, with only a faint hope of securing enough to provide for the close of life. The older heads have struggled with the world and have had their allotted share of sorrows and woes. Straightened circumstances and the constant and urgent demand for the little they may give them a relish for better fare—a strong desire, an uncontrollable thirst for a portion of the gold they have so much needed through life, and which just at its close is so lavishly poured out before them.

All hurry off; many forgetting to provide for the journey or the difficulties they must encounter, and with only means enough to land them on the "hazy where they would be", dreaming of the Pat, that they have only to land on the golden shores to find everything prepared for their comfort, and all that is required of them is to eat, drink and be merry. They may possibly see a prospect of toil, but it is to reap a golden harvest; work indeed, but a work in which every effort will be cheerfully taken part, and which will give the finishing touch to their happiness by filling their coffers with an incalculable amount of dust;—dust it is in too many cases, but it is only the dust of the deluded victims of avarice, who have sacrificed their all for a chance in this scheme, and have drawn worse than a blank—death by inches on the parching sands that sparkle with the ore they have vainly coveted, and which they would gladly exchange for a drop of water or to die in the humble but happy abodes they were tempted to barter for a vision.

Many adventurers have made fortunes and have retired to enjoy their wealth; but the number of these do not exceed the proportion of those who are constantly making large fortunes and often in much less time than is required in California. A bold speculation or the sudden rise of property has often secured wealth to those who had previously labored in vain.—and it is the same in California; for all the large fortunes that have thus far been accumulated there have been the result of speculations and gambling, and the number of these are sensibly diminishing; for efforts are being made to restrain and ultimately to abolish the latter, while there is less chance for the former as trade settles on a firmer basis. The market is becoming more steady and the price of labor will fall to a fair and just rate, while the constant supplies from the States will prevent a repetition of the enormous prices that have been paid for the necessities of life.

Those who continue to visit the mines, that they may realize their expectations of gaining gold, without the tedious process of laboring for it, at their various trades, will obtain a fair proportion of the ore; but in no case will they obtain supply that will equal their lowest estimates; for the labor attending the digging and washing is not to be borne by the strongest constitutions; and those that are able to stand the fatigue and exposure for a time, are forced to leave the "washer" ere they have realized a fourth of their expectations, to save themselves from the graves that must soon claim them if longer they stay at their strength. A great portion of the gold thus obtained must be expended for the necessities of life, and the balance too often falls into the hands of the gamblers and sharpers who are constantly on the watch for the well laden miners that cross their path.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK has now existed for many years, and has acquired a reputation, which places it as high as any periodical of the day.—The publisher has spared no exertions to make it attractive and interesting, and he has succeeded in gratifying the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The July, like the preceding numbers, is full of beautiful embellishments, and articles in prose and verse from celebrated writers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE has been received. This book is surpassed by none in the merit of its reading matter, and equalled by few. It is the most reliable in giving late and correct engravings of the fashions; and these are always accompanied with full descriptions of what is going to be worn in New York and Philadelphia. Besides all this, it is a dollar cheaper than other magazines, being but two dollars a year.

BLACKING.—C. G. C. Hazard, near the Post Office, has just received a lot of French Blacking, which is a superior article. Try it.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We are indebted to Starry, Jr., corner of Frank & Thames streets, for a bowl of delicious Strawberries—large, fair, and well covered with cream. We paid them the compliment due their merit; and commend our readers who are fond of the article, to purchase and do likewise.

THE CANONICAL.—This neat and commodious steamer, having been lengthened and otherwise improved, commenced her regular trips on Thursday last. We are pleased to perceive, that an old friend of ours, Capt. Nathan Childs, (well known to travellers on the Sound) is at her helm. Under his command the Canonical is destined to give golden opinions; he has a vessel worthy of him,—long may they be popular together.

Mr. Brayton, the ever-obliging clerk, is still on duty.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday morning last, FRANKLIN, son of Wm. H. Chase, aged 7 years.

In North Kingstown, 7th inst., HOWLAND VANDEUSEN, in the 80th year of his age.

In Providence, on the 7th, MARY ELIZA DART, in the 18th year of her age; Mr. ALEXANDER LARKIN, in the 38th year of his age.

At Little Compton, on the 7th inst., SUSAN M. TRIPP, aged 6 years.

In South Scituate, R. I., 11th inst., MRS. AMEY PHILLIPS, widow of the late David Phillips, aged 75 years.

Brighton Market, Thursday, June 13, 1850.

At Market 600 Beef Cattle; no Stores; 33 pairs Working Oxen; 51 Cows and Calves, 900 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$6 75; first quality, \$6; second quality \$5 75; third quality 4 50 a 4 75. Working Oxen.—\$75, 80, 95, a 107. Cows and Calves.—\$19, 23, 25, 30, 38 and \$40. Sheep and Lambs.—\$1 75, 2, 3. One lot of unshorn at \$4 25.

Swine.—4 40 c. At retail, 5 a 6 c. Spring Pigs, 6 a 7 c; retail 7 a 8 c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.—

TUESDAY, June 11. Sch'r Justice, Gardner, fm Bay River, N. C.; Naiad Queen, Brown, fm fishing; Daniel Baker, Rathbone, fm Block I'd, for New York; Argos, Dodge, fm do, for; Catharine, Barnes, fm fishing; Church, Hayes, fm do; J. C. Waldron, Littlefield, fm Block I'd, for Providence; Joshua Hamblin, Hopkins, fm fishing; Louisa, Burgess, fm do; Hancock, Cain, fm do; Essex, Barnes, fm do; Abigail, Howe, fm do; Juno, Venzie, fm Providence, for Bangor.

Sloop Midas, Gurney, fm Providence, for New York; Euclina, Congdon, fm East Greenwich, for Cuddihunk; W. H. Bann, Grey, fm Fall-River, for Hartford; Consolation, Havens, fm New London; WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Brig Azulia, Savage, fm New Orleans for 'Marcellus'.

Sch'r Henry Freeling, Kelly, fm Boston for N. York; Conanchit, Jenkins, fm fishing; Frances, Hallet, Walden, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Owen, Snow, fm fishing; Albermarle, Stuart, fm Pantaga, N. C.

THURSDAY, June 13. Sch'r Com. Kearney, Lovell, fm Boston for N. York; Hamlet, Sherman, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Oregon, Bacon, fm Boston for Albany; Hope W. Gandy, Jeffrey, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Jones, fm New Haven for Philadelphia; Meteor, Perry, fm New Bedford for do; Albion, Cheney, fm fishing; Splendid, Culver, fm Providence for Roundout.

Sloop Proof Glass, Brewster, fm Dighton for Albany.

MEMORANDA.

Sch'r W. H. Harrison, Cozzens, from Pensacola, arr at New Orleans May 29th.

Sch'r Orator, Bourne, c'd at Mobile June 1st for this port.

Brig Annawan, Almy, hence, arr at New York 8th inst.

Brig Henry Marshall, Brightman, was loading at Havana the 3d for Savannah.

S'd fm Havana 20th, brig Algonquin, Smith, for Sagua la Grande.

Heard from at Munganui, New Zealand, Feb. 8, ship Margaret, Fales, of this port, no oil since leaving Sandwich Islands, for N. Pacific.

CELEBRATED CHEAPEST

CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.

—IN THE—

United States,

No 99 BOWERY,

5 LARGE SHOW ROOMS,

Hiram Anderson's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Families and Housekeepers Furnished at Wholesale Prices.

—LIST OF PRICES—

English Three Ply Carpet, 7s to 9s, do Double Superfine, 8s, do Ingrain Carpet, 6s, do Superfine Ingrain do, 4s, Common Carpets, 1s and 6d, Stair do 3s and 4d, Brussels Stair, 6s and 8s, Stair Rugs, 6s and 8d, Adelaide Mats, 6s and 8s, Large Tufted Rugs, 2s, do Axminster, 4s, Door Mats, 4s and 6d, Table Covers, 8s, 12s, and 20s, English Floor Oil Cloths, 3 feet to 24 feet wide, 3s, 4s, 5s, and 8s per yard, English Druggists, 3s, 6d, and 6s, Druggists, 4 yards wide, Window Shades, 8s to 40s.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99, Bowery, N. York.

March 9, 1850—6m.2d3dpm.

The steamer PERRY will leave Butler's wharf Providence on Saturday, June 15th, for Newport at 6 a. m. and 2 1/2 p. m.

Leave Newport for Providence at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Sunday, June 15th, will leave Providence for Newport at 7 a. m. and will leave Newport for Providence at 5 p. m. (or at the close of the meeting,) and will leave Providence for Newport at 7 p. m.

An extra train will leave Boston for Providence on Saturday, June 15th, at half past 12 o'clock, to connect with the 2 1/2 boat for Newport. Fare through from Boston to Newport, \$1 50. Fare from Providence to Newport, 50 cts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

PROVIDENCE & NEWPORT, VIA BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER.

The new and splendid steamer CANOYCE, Capt. Nathan Childs, has commenced her regular trips between Providence and Newport.

Leaving Providence, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., touching at Bristol, Bristol Ferry, and Fall River, will arrive at Newport at about 11 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newport at 2 o'clock p. m., Fall River, at 4 o'clock, and touching at Bristol Ferry and Bristol, will arrive at Providence about 6 o'clock.

FARE 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets for the day at the same price. June 15.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, June 10, 1850

UPON the return of the Committee by this Court appointed, to appraise the Real Estate whereof JOSEPH GIFFORD was seized, during his intermarriage with Deborah Gifford, wherein said Deborah Gifford, hath never relinquished her dower, and to assign and set off to said Deborah Gifford, her dower therein,

It is ordered that said report be received, and that the Clerk of this Court give public notice thereof, by publishing a copy of this decree for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury to all persons interested therein, to appear before this Court on the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Town Hall in this town, if they see fit, and show cause why said return should not be confirmed by this Court.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

WHOLE OIL.

160 Bbls Extra quality Polar whale oil. ALSO, a new supply of Fresh Tons and Groceries landing this day, and for sale by, SAML. BARKER, 163 Thames-St.

June 15, 3w.

Assessor's Notice.

A Town Meeting of the Town of Newport held on June 4, 1850, it was Voted and Resolved, that a tax of not less than fifteen thousand nor more than sixteen thousand dollars, provided it does not exceed thirty-five cents on a hundred dollars, be assessed on the inhabitants of said town, and the rateable estates within the same. The undersigned, Assessors of said town, hereby give notice, that they will attend at the Town Clerk's office from the 8th to the 15th of July next inclusive, from 2 to five o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving lists of rateable property in said town, and all real estate will be taxed to those in whose name it shall stand on said fifteenth day of July. All persons interested are hereby required to bring in a list of their rateable property at the time and place aforesaid, according to law; the third section of which provides, That "Whoever shall refuse or neglect to render and give in an account of his rateable estate as required in the preceding section of the law, he is overtaxed shall have no remedy for the same." The assessors are particularly desirous that a more general attention should be given to these requirements, as they feel confident it would contribute very much to a more equal distribution of the tax.

THEOPHILUS TOPHAM, NATHAN B. HAMMETT, ROBERT SHERMAN, 2d Assessors.

Newport, June 16th, 1850. 3w.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.

A DIVIDEND will be paid at this Bank, on and after MONDAY, June 1st, 1850.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, June 15, 1850.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE been making considerable additions to their extensive Variety of Summer Goods within the past few days—making their assortment very complete and worthy the attention of purchasers. [June 15.]

Newport & Providence.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER PERRY

WILL commence her summer arrangement on Monday morning, June 17th, leaving Newport at 6 o'clock, A. M., and 1 1/2 P. M., for Providence, connecting with the Cars for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Stonington, New London, Norwich and Hartford; on her return trip will leave Providence at 9 1/2 A. M., and 6 1/2 P. M.

Newport, June 15, 1850.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

FOR sale the Stock in trade of a variety store, Consisting of Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, Fruit &c. Fancy Goods, Toys, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; take it together, it embraces as great an assortment as any Store in this City. The above, together with the fixtures, Show Cases, Soda Works, Marble counter and top piece for drawing Soda, the whole complete and in fine order. Also, Ice Cream, Tubs, Moulds, Pyramids, &c., &c., the whole together with many other articles for carrying on a confectionary and Variety Store, will be sold Reasonable for cash, as the subscriber is desirous of changing his business.

Any one wishing to purchase the above, can have possession in six days time after application; the Store and House is in complete order for carrying on the above business, and as good a stand as any in the place; it has been occupied for the same business for the past ten years. For further information, apply on the premises.

THOS. STACY, Jr. 144 Thames-St.

Newport June 15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of

MARY C. GARDNER, late of South Kingstown, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law.

He therefore requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all who have demands against said estate to exhibit them for settlement to

STEPHEN C. GARDNER, Administrator. June 12, 1850.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN PALMER, late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law.

He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment to him without delay, and also all persons who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as soon as may be.

BENJAMIN SEABURY, Administrator. Little Compton, June 10, 1850.

CARPETINGS

WM. C. COZZENS & CO., opened yesterday, several handsome small figured Carpets, of fine and superfine quality. Also, a good assortment of figures and fair quality, all wool at 50 cents per yard. Also, White and col'd Straw Matting, Oil Cloth Carpetings, Jutelet & Whitton Door Rugs, Col'd Wool Mats, Manilla Mats, various styles. June 15, 1850.

PARASOLS.—A very large and beautiful lot of superior manufacture and style. Also, Umbrellas, of every variety, just opened and for sale cheap, by WM. C. COZZENS & CO. June 15, 1850.

THE LATEST FASHIONS

From New York.

SUMMER BONNETS,

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods &c. &c.

MRS. A. SHERMAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and its vicinity, that she has just returned from New York, with the Summer Fashions, and a large and beautiful assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., which she is selling on the most reasonable terms, at

261 THAMES STREET.

BONNETS, of every kind, made to order, and finished in the best manner. Call and see. Newport, June 1, 1850.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Assignee of SANFORD BELL and CHARLES E. BELL, hereby give notice to all persons holding claims or demands against the said Bells, or either of them, under their Assignment, that have not been already exhibited to said Assignee, to present the same to them for adjustment and allowance, on or before the 1st day of August next; as said Assignees intend, as soon as may be after the said 1st day of August, to declare and pay a Dividend on all allowed claims. No claim will be entitled to said dividend, unless the same shall have been previously exhibited and its amount ascertained.

PELEG CLARKE, Assignee. J. S. MUNRO, June 8, 1850.

VAYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L. I. D., etc. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Sci. Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

REV. DR. OSGOOD. Writes—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

HEAR THE PATIENT. U. S. HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would relieve my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my revered friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumner District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

From an Overseer of the Hamilton Mills, in this City. LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully, S. D. EMBESON.

New Haven, Ct. Nov. 1, 1849.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Me. Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and state in its fever that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Sold in Newport by DR. R. R. HAZARD and R. J. TAYLOR. [March 16, 1850.] PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, ME.

NEW GOODS FOR SUMMER DRESSES, consisting of—Foulard Silks, Berage de Laines, Gorges, Muslins, &c. Just received at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

CHARLES WOOD, late of said Little Compton, dec., represented insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby give notice that six months from the 16th day of May, A. D. 1850, are allowed for the creditors of said Estate, to bring in and prove their claims against the same, and that the 3d Saturdays in July, September and November, in said term, from 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and the House of Otis Wilbor in said Little Compton, are appointed by us, the time and place of meeting said creditors, for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.

Little Compton, May 17, 1850.

OTIS WILBOR, CHARLES WILBOR, THOMAS WILBOR, Comm'rs.

TO LET.

THE MANSON HOUSE, with all the standing Furniture, late the residence of Robert Johnson, Esq., near Easton's Bench. The House contains fifteen Rooms, including the attic, with an out Kitchen, a good Coach House, Barn, &c. And can have a few acres of Land if required. For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC GOULD, No. 70 Thames street.

March 9.]

Administrator's Notice.

